Basin Center Subsalt Assessment Unit 10160105



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North Caspian Basin Geologic Province 1016

USGS PROVINCE: North Caspian Basin (1016) **GEOLOGIST:** G.F. Ulmishek

TOTAL PETROLEUM SYSTEM: Paleozoic North Caspian (101601)

ASSESSMENT UNIT: Basin Center Subsalt (10160105)

DESCRIPTION: The assessment unit includes subsalt rocks in the central basin area where depth to the top of these rocks exceeds 7 km. No wells have been drilled. Marginal carbonate platforms do not extend into the area and the subsalt section is supposedly composed of basinal facies—black shales and turbidites. High overpressure is ubiquitous. No quantitative assessment of resources has been made because of the ultradeep occurrence of potential rocks and complete absence of data.

SOURCE ROCKS: Source rocks are probably off-reef basinal black-shale facies contemporaneous with reefs and back-reef carbonate platforms of the basin margins. Geochemical characteristics of the source rocks are poorly known because of their deep occurrence.

MATURATION: Maturation mainly took place in Late Permian-Triassic time, during deposition of thick Hercynian orogenic clastics. Presently, source rocks probably occur in the gas window over most of the unit area and possibly in the lower part of oil window in the shallowest zones.

MIGRATION: Probably, lateral migration was limited and mostly vertical migration from source rocks to reservoirs took place.

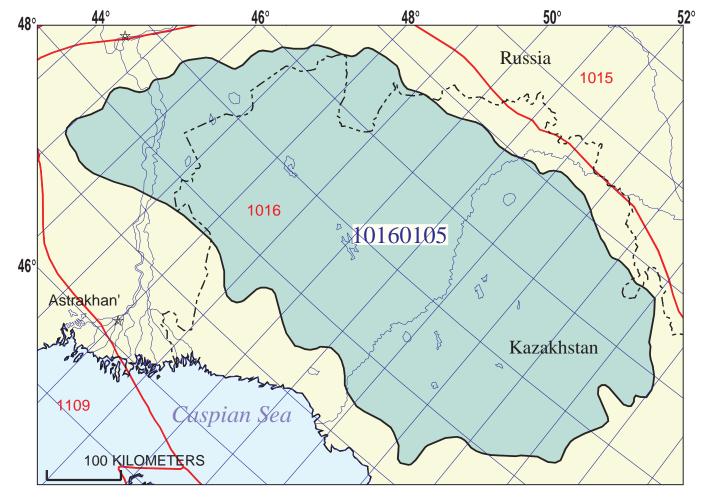
RESERVOIR ROCKS: The main potential reservoir rocks are turbidites stratigraphically correlative to clastic formations of the basin margins. The age of these formations varies on different margins. Self-sourced basinal black shales can contain unconventional oil and (or) gas accumulations in fractured reservoirs.

TRAPS: There is no information on traps in deeply buried subsalt rocks, but continuous unconventional accumulations and stratigraphic traps seem more probable.

SEAL: Thick Kungurian salt forms the regional seal. The seal can be breached locally in depressions between salt domes where the salt has been withdrawn.

REFERENCES:

- Navrotsky, O.K., Bylinkin, G.P., Oreshkin, I.V., and Sidorov, I.N., 1982, Prediction of paleotemperatures and catagenetic transformation of organic matter in subsalt rocks of the North Caspian basin: Geologiya Nefti i Gaza, no. 4, p. 28-32.
- Solovyev, B.A., 1992, Stages of evolution and petroleum productivity of the sedimentary cover of the North Caspian basin: Geologiya Nefti i Gaza, no. 8, p. 13-18.
- Volchegursky, L.F., Vladimirova, T.V., Kapustin, I.N., and Natapov, L.M., 1995, Evolution of the North Caspian basin in middle-late Paleozoic time: Otechestvennaya Geologiya, no. 2, p. 44-49.



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EXPLANATION

- HydrographyShoreline

1016 — Geologic province code and boundary

- --- Country boundary
- Gas field centerpoint
- Oil field centerpoint

Assessment unit 10160105 code and boundary

Projection: Equidistant Conic. Central meridian: 100. Standard Parallel: 58 30

SEVENTH APPROXIMATION NEW MILLENNIUM WORLD PETROLEUM ASSESSMENT DATA FORM FOR CONVENTIONAL ASSESSMENT UNITS

Date:	1/12/99		
Assessment Geologist:	G.F. Ulmishek		
Region:	Number: 1		
Province:		Number: 1016	
Priority or Boutique	Priority		
Total Petroleum System:			Number: 101601
Assessment Unit:	Basin Center Subsalt	<u> </u>	Number: 10160105
* Notes from Assessor			
	CHARACTERISTICS OF	A CCECCMENT LINET	
	CHARACTERISTICS OF	ASSESSIVIEN I UNII	
Oil (<20,000 cfg/bo overall) o	<u>r</u> Gas (<u>></u> 20,000 cfg/bo overa	II):	
What is the minimum field size (the smallest field that has pot			
Number of discovered fields e	xceeding minimum size:	Oil:	Gas:
	tical (no fields)		
	Frontier (1-13 fig		
Median size (grown) of discov	ered oil fields (mmboe):		
	1st 3rd	2nd 3rd	3rd 3rd
Median size (grown) of discov		0 10 1	0.10.1
	1st 3rd	2nd 3rd	3rd 3rd
Assessment-Unit Probabiliti	es:		
Attribute			ility of occurrence (0-1.0)
1. CHARGE: Adequate petrol			
2. ROCKS: Adequate reservo			
3. TIMING OF GEOLOGIC EV	ENTS: Favorable timing for	an undiscovered field <u>></u> m	inimum size
Assessment-Unit GEOLOGIC	C Probability (Product of 1, 2	2, and 3):	
	- ,	·	
4. ACCESSIBILITY: Adequa			
≥ minimum size			
	UNDISCOVERI	ED FIELDS	
Number of Undiscovered Fig	elds: How many undiscovere	ed fields exist that are > m	inimum size?:
	(uncertainty of fixed bu	ut unknown values)	
Oil fields:		median no.	max no.
Gas fields:	min. no. (>0)	median no.	max no.
Size of Undiscovered Fields	: What are the anticipated size (variations in the sizes of the size)	, ,	fields?:
Oil in oil fields (mmbo)	min size	median size	max. size
Gas in gas fields (bcfg):		median size	max. size

Assessment Unit (name, no.)

AVERAGE RATIOS FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS, TO ASSESS COPRODUCTS (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values) Oil Fields: minimum median maximum Gas/oil ratio (cfg/bo)..... NGL/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)..... Gas fields: minimum median maximum Liquids/gas ratio (bngl/mmcfg)..... Oil/gas ratio (bo/mmcfg)..... SELECTED ANCILLARY DATA FOR UNDISCOVERED FIELDS (variations in the properties of undiscovered fields) Oil Fields: minimum median maximum API gravity (degrees)..... Sulfur content of oil (%)..... Drilling Depth (m) Depth (m) of water (if applicable)..... Gas Fields: minimum median maximum Inert gas content (%)..... CO₂ content (%)..... Hydrogen-sulfide content (%)..... Drilling Depth (m).....

Depth (m) of water (if applicable).....

Assessment Unit (name, no.)

ALLOCATION OF UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES IN THE ASSESSMENT UNIT TO COUNTRIES OR OTHER LAND PARCELS (uncertainty of fixed but unknown values)

1represents	a	areal % of the total assessment unit	
Oil in Oil Fields: Richness factor (unitless multiplier):	minimum	median	maximum
Volume % in parcel (areal % x richness factor): Portion of volume % that is offshore (0-100%)			
Gas in Gas Fields:	minimum	median	maximum
Richness factor (unitless multiplier):			